

First Negro Admitted To Royal Statistical Society

BY A. E. VILLIERS

COLON, PANAMA—(ANP)—Ashley Bertrand Spence, 26, a Panamanian, last week was announced as the first member of his race from Latin America to be elected as a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, England.

He received the following announcement from an official of the society last week:

"I have the honor to inform you that at the ordinary general meeting held on Nov. 22, 1950, you were elected a fellow of the Royal Statistical society, London."

Only a week earlier, Spence had been elected a fellow of the American Statistical association with offices in Washington, D. C. He is one of the youngest members of either organization.

Born here in Colon, Spence is the son of Gordon Spence. He was graduated from the Calabar high school in Jamaica in 1942. The following year he became a fellow of the Institute of Bookkeeping while attending the Durham College of Commerce.

He enlisted in the Royal Air Force and went to the rank of lieutenant. Following his discharge, he studied economics under Prof. Eric Patterson, now professor of economics at the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica.

Spence then went to work in the collector general's office in Jamaica. In 1948, he returned to his native Panama to work with Young and Young, certified public accountants. Later he worked as office manager and accountant for the Butler Construction company.

Last year he accepted a position with the Pacific Steam Navigation company in Cristobal.

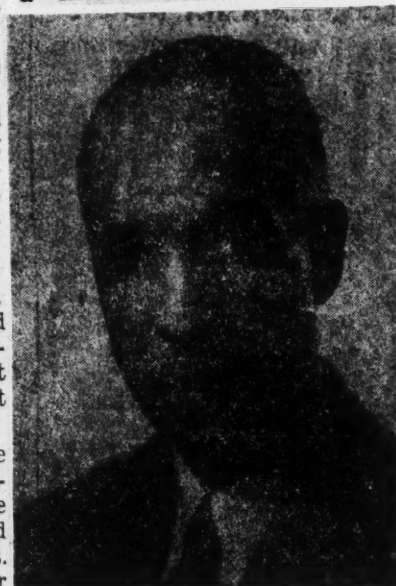
Being elected to the two great statistical societies is one of the greatest honors ever bestowed upon any American.

Sam Huston Professor May Get Atomic Post

AUSTIN — Professor A. J. Lee has been given an assignment with the Atomic Energy Commission, it has been reported. Professor Lee was formerly employed as instructor in the science department at Samuel Huston college, where he has worked since January 1945.

Professor Lee was born in 1899. He received his B. S. degree from Howard university and was a member of the basket ball

served with the Dupont Company as personnel director for Negroes. He has been at Samuel Huston college since the war. Mr. Lee recently returned from Washington, where he was interviewed by high company officials. He had no comment for the press upon his return.



PROF. A. J. LEE

team in high school, and also a member of the glee club during his college life. He spent two years in Chicago University Medical school and entered the field of teaching as a profession in Chemistry at Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. He formerly taught chemistry and served as dean at Samuel Huston

He went to Langston university in 1927 where he taught chemistry and served as business manager of the college. He taught in the new Carver Junior High school in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

During World War II, Mr. Lee

A And T Undertakes Research Project

The U. S. Department of Agriculture signed a three-year contract last week with the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina for the latter to undertake an important dairy research project for the Government.

Under this project, A. and T. chemists will seek to solve the knotty problem of devising a quick simple test for determining the presence of bitter weed flavor in milk. It is estimated that the dairy industry in the Southern States loses more than a million dollars annually because of consumer rejection of bitter flavored milk.

The flavor results from cows eating bitter weeds. No practical method is known for removing the flavor from milk, and efforts to eliminate bitter weeds from pastures have failed.

Lack of a method of quickly identifying such milk upon arrival at dairy plants often results in bitter milk becoming mixed with other milk, thereby causing large quantities to be rejected.

A and T chemists will seek to concentrate and isolate the compounds in bitter weed flavored milk that make it objectionable. The chemical and physical characteristics of these compounds will be determined and used as bases for devising quick identification

tests and methods of measuring the amount of such compounds present in milk.

The work will be directed by Dr. B. T. White in charge of the chemistry department of the college who will carry out the research project under the general supervision of Dr. George E. Halm, head of the division of dairy products research of USDA's Bureau of Dairy Industry. It will be financed out of funds allocated under the Research and Marketing Act.

This is the third USDA research project to go to a Negro college. Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn., received the first, and Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. the second.

Hampton Professor At Tenn. Atom Plant

HAMPTON, Va.—Heading this week for Oak Ridge, Tennessee and a month of special studies at the Radioisotopes Techniques School is Jacob L. Beller, Hampton Institute instructor in chemistry. The course is sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Beller and 31 other qualified physicists from widely scattered points have been selected for the concentrated course in peacetime uses of atomic energy.

Is New Chemist At Powder Plant

WELTMAN D. BAILEY has recently been hired by the Hercules Powder company at Sunflower Ordnance works as an analytical chemist.

Mr. Bailey, 24 years old, received his B. S. degree in chemistry from the University of California and did graduate work at Kansas university.

He is the son of Mrs. Lula Bailey, 536 Oakland, Kansas City, Kas.

NC Scientists Admit Negroes

DURHAM, N. C. — Believing that science and the other professions hold no racial bars, the North Carolina Academy of Science decided here last week to "receive into membership colored scientists with all the professional rights and privileges" of its white members.

This action was taken here Friday at the annual meeting of the organization. The decision was made by a voice vote supporting a recommendation of the academy's executive committee, at the group's annual meeting at Duke University. There was not a single dissenting vote, the group's spokesman declared.

Marks Third Year As Scientist With Medical Research Center

NEW YORK CITY. — Marie M. Daley, an attractive young woman who holds the degree of doctor of science, is the only Negro scientist on the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research here. She is one of several scientists who are trying to find, among other



MARIE M. DALEY

things, a way to reduce the death toll from cancer.

The youthful Doctor Daley is putting in her third year of research at the Institute as a fellow of the American Cancer Society. Although her nose has been buried in cell nuclei, chromosomes, amylases and other bio-chemical what-have-you during the major part of her adult life, Miss Daley is an all-around, life-loving American girl and is impervious to the attention she probably attracts as the only Negro scientist at the center.

Having learned of the young chemist, we sought her out for an interview and to extract from her some recreational information about her work and life. Like a true scientist, however, her modesty thwarted our ambitions for a wild headline. She insisted that she is just plodding along with others, doing a job that needs doing.

"I am not working on cancers per se", she told us, "I am doing research in growth—cell growth. My work concerns cancer only insofar as cancer is cell growth, although abnormal growth, and whatever we can learn about cell and

tissue growth, helps in the fight against this disease."

Despite her reserve, we learned from Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky, Rockefeller Institute staff member, "her boss", that she has written a number of articles for scientific periodicals, which have appeared in the Journal of Biological Chemistry, the Journal of General Physiology, and other publications.

Invited To Join Research Group



George H. Walker Jr., member of the faculty at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., was recently invited to enroll as a member of the American Educational Research Association. The organization is composed of persons who are engaged in technical research in education including directors of research in school systems and others.

Mr. Walker received his bachelor's degree from Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; his master's degree from Columbia University, and his doctor's degree from New York University. He has had 10 years of college teaching during which time he was department chairman. He has had several professional articles published and recently received information from the managing editor of School and Society that his study of

"Legal Education in Negro Institutions of Higher Education" was to be published.

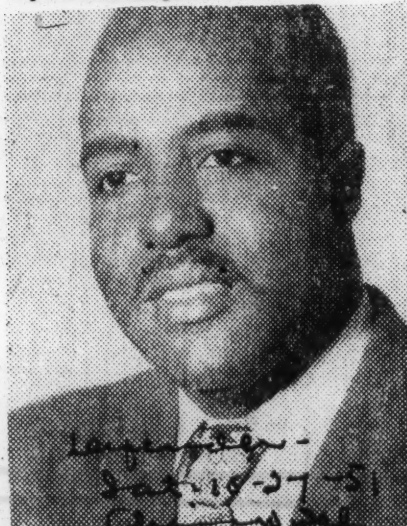
Dr. Lloyd A. Hall Named to FoodPost

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Doctor Lloyd A. Hall, internationally known chemist and technical director for the Griffith Laboratories, has been elected national councilor-at-large for 1951-1953 for the Institute of Food Technologists, according to an announcement made here last week.

Dr. Hall, a chemist member of this international organization which has a large world-wide membership from the food industry, universities and government institutions, has for several years been on the organization's local executive committee, and last year was named to the national executive board. He served as national vice chairman at the 1949 convention in San Francisco and national program chairman at the 1950 meeting in Chicago.

Considered one of the outstanding scientists and food authorities in the industry, Dr. Hall has been with Griffith Laboratories, a manufacturing chemical concern, for more than 25 years. He has served in the capacity of chief chemist and director of research.

In addition, Dr. Hall has been granted 85 patents in his field, is a fellow and member of many scientific societies, and a member of Sigma Xi and Beta Kappa Chi honorary scientific fraternities and Alpha Phi Alpha.



JULIAN COLEMAN, 23, a graduate of Knoxville college, has been accepted into the American Chemical society. Coleman works at the million-dollar laboratory of the Glidden company under Dr. Percy Julian, director. The young chemist is a resident of the Washington Park YMCA and holds a BS degree in chemistry. He plans to continue his studies at DePaul university.



DR. SUSIE BRYANT

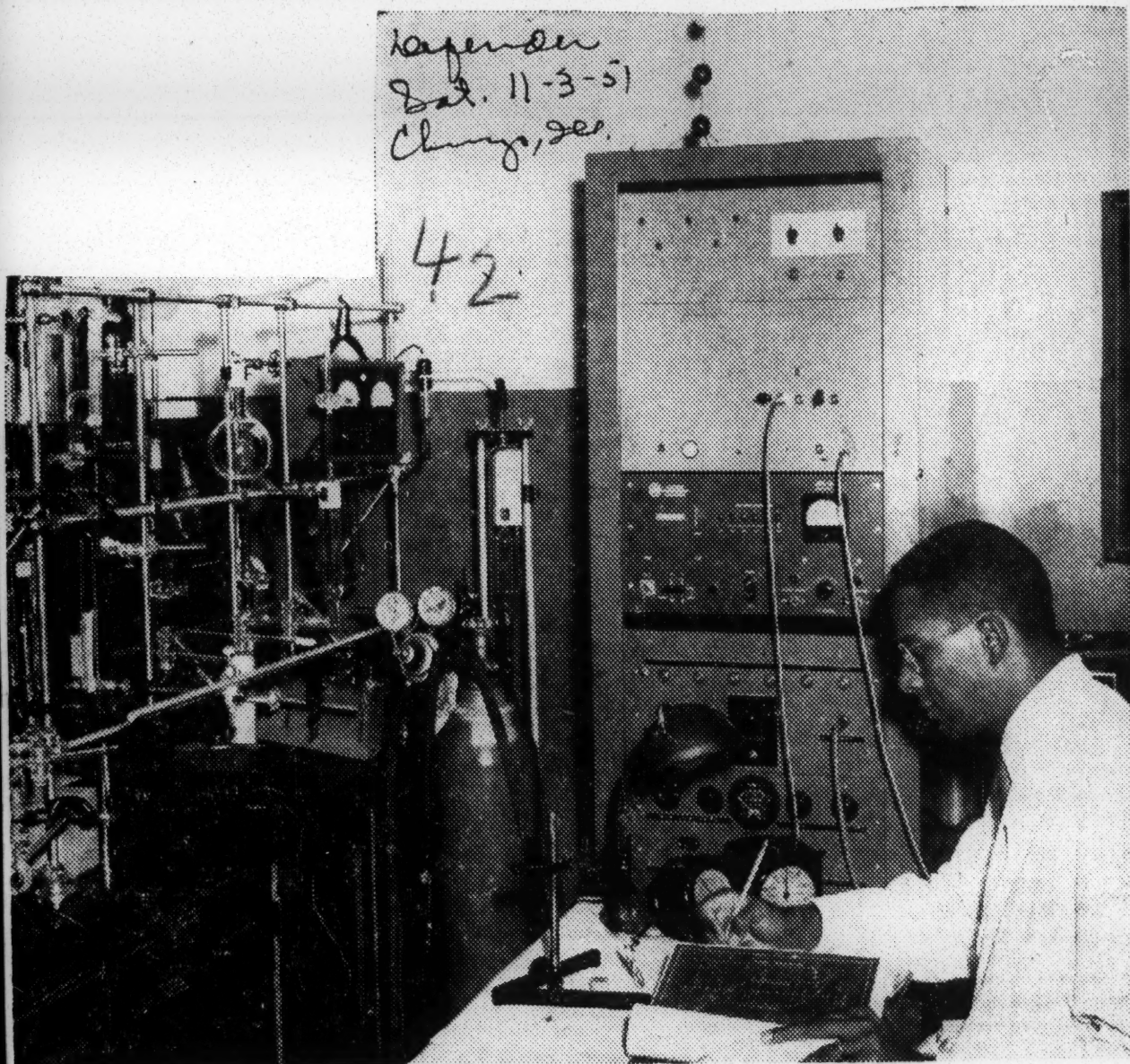


MRS. ELSIE LEWIS

THREE PROFESSORS of Tennessee A. & M. State university are among the new members of the American Association of Chemistry women, according to an announcement made by Mrs. F. W. Hinton, chairman of membership committee of the Nashville branch. They are: Dr. Alma C. Watkins, Dr. Susie O. Bryant and Dr. Elsie M. Lewis.



DR. ALMA WATKINS



AIDS ATOMIC RESEARCH—Prof. George A. Ferguson, chairman of the joint physics department of Clark and Morehouse colleges, is investigating methods in his laboratory—thru the Carnegie Grant-in-Aids program—that may result in improvement of the Geiger counter, which is widely used in atomic plants. The instrument is used to detect dangerous rays from such substances as radium. The findings may help to protect the health and save the lives of persons working with atomic materials.



ACCEPTED 42 Julian Coleman, 23, has been accepted into the American Chemical Society. Employed by the Golden Company under Dr. Percy Julian, the young chemist was graduated from Knoxville College. He plans to continue his studies at DePauw University.

Co-Author Of Paper On Science Topic



Dr. Frank A. Crossley, above, professor of metallurgical engineering at the Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Lucio F. Mondolfo, professor of metallurgy at Illinois Insti-

Largest Science Congress Held at Virginia State

PETERSBURG, Va. — (ANP) — Virginia State college last week was the scene of the fourth annual Virginia Science congress, sponsored by the Virginia Conference of Science and Mathematics Teachers of the Virginia Teachers association. *Call*

Attracting more than 200 participants, this was the largest congress in the group's history. Reason for this was that elementary schools for the first time were allowed to participate. *Angels*

Dr. Marsh W. White, professor of physics, Pennsylvania State college was guest lecturer, and Dr. J. Rupert, executive secretary of the VTA, was guest speaker at the luncheon. *Russell*

Scholarships to colleges in Virginia were awarded as follows:

Ellen Valentine, Phoenix high, Hampton, to Hampton institute; William Butts, Huntington high, Newport News, and Loretta Mitchell, Booker T. Washington high, Norfolk, Virginia Union;

Shirley Knotts and Doris Bray, Virginia Randolph high, Glen Allen, to St. Paul; Charles Jeffries, Carver high, Appomattox, and Harrison Ransom, Booker T. Washington high, Norfolk, to Virginia State college.

tute of Technology, have co-authored the paper, "A Mechanism of Grain Refinement in Aluminum Alloys," which appears in the December issue of the Journal of Metals as Technical Publication 3179-E. The Journal of Metals is published by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. *P. 5*

Dr. Crossley is scheduled to present this paper at the annual meeting of the AIME Feb. 18-21, at the Statler Hotel, New York City, New York. He received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the Illinois Institute of Technology. He is a native of Chicago, Illinois.

Drs. Carmichael, Kettering give praise— Progress of Southern Research Institute called dramatic record

BY ROBERT W. KINCEY
News staff writer

A swaddling Birmingham institution that started on a statewide basis, immediately assumed South-wide proportions and now is prominently in the national limelight, held its seventh annual meeting last night.

And to that meeting came men prominent locally, regionally and even from over the nation to testify to the part Southern Research Institute has played in helping develop a better way of life.

Which is, it was emphasized at that meeting, but a start on what the institute's men of science will do as they pry into nature's deepest secrets and gradually lift the veil of mystery therefrom.

A NATIVE SON of Alabama, Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was the speaker.

Dr. Carmichael said we should not forget the labors of those who broke the ecclesiastical ice that bound the human spirit for 1,000 years and thus made possible the gradual unfolding of science and technology as we know it today, and he added:

"The Southern Research Institute represents just such an effort on the part of business and industry in this community and in this region. I truly believe its founders and promoters have built better than they knew or than any of us can fully comprehend at this stage."

"THE CURVE OF progress charted in the past seven years, projected into the next 50, staggers the imagination. And yet, in view of what has happened and is now happening in our society, the wildest dreams may actually be realized."

Indications are, he said, the impact of science and technology,

though increasing each decade over the past century, has a future far more dramatic than its past.

In the matter of research, the speaker said, what's happening in business and industry is even more startling than what has happened in defense research.

Prof. Sumner Slichter, he declared, has reported expenditures for business and industrial research in 1940 were nine times as large as they were in 1920 and that they were doubled between 1940-48.

"In short, business and industry in 1948 were investing 18 times as much in scientific and technological research as they were in 1920, and apparently the pace has been stepped up markedly in the past three years."

IT WOULD APPEAR, Dr. Carmichael said, that the industrial revolution may really be just beginning.

The need of our time, the speaker declared, is for bold and imaginative undertakings, led by wise, courageous and farsighted men.

"The Southern Research Institute, it seems to me, is just such an undertaking, the leadership of which deserves the plaudits and support of the entire region and of the nation."

"In view of his initiative and efforts on behalf of this pioneering venture and of others, I would like to nominate Thomas W. Martin as the Daniel Boone of our time."

"His vision, energy, and dedication assure him a unique place in history of this state and of the South. His name will be inevitably linked with the founding of this institute, and as its service and influence expand in the days ahead, his greatness as a pioneer and as a leader will loom larger and larger."

MR. MARTIN presided and cited briefly the history of the

Southern Research Institute, the major credit for which he gave to business and industrial friends and associates.

Dr. Carmichael was introduced by Dr. Charles F. Kettering, retired vice president and head of General Motors research department.

In characteristic style Dr. Kettering cited a few examples of the part research has played in building this country into the richest and strongest nation on earth.

And he declared, in substance, that we haven't shot from taw:

that we know practically nothing about a great many things about which we must learn a whole lot even though within the past 50 years has come nearly everything we like to refer to as modern accomplishment.

DR. KETTERING is a trustee of Southern Research Institute and has been closely associated with Mr. Martin and its other

officers and directors since its founding.

General Motors, he said, has had two major projects with the institute for the past couple of years.

Dr. Carmichael, who also is chairman of the board of the State University of New York and was chairman of the Gorgas Hall of Fame Committee, was presented a gold key to the city on behalf of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Presentation was by Dr. Fraser Banks, superintendent of Birmingham public schools.

MEMBERS OF THE advisory council of the institute met yesterday afternoon in the institute library to receive reports of Chairman Martin and Director William M. Murray, Jr., on progress for the past year.

Mr. Martin said the institute had been on a self-sustaining basis since its founding in 1945.

Dr. Murray reported the institute's volume of research would be 22 per cent ahead of the previous year by the end of 1951.

Several of the institute's division heads gave demonstrations of a cross section of the institute's activities with laboratory equipment.



The Carmichaels have it—Speaker at the seventh annual meeting last night of Southern Research Institute was Dr. O. C. Carmichael, native Alabamian and nationally known educator, on the far right. Others in the picture are (left to right) standing,

Thomas W. Martin, chairman, and Dr. William M. Murray, director, Southern Research Institute. Seated, Dr. William Carmichael, Dr. Joe Carmichael, Mrs. Alma Phillips, a sister, and Dr. John Carmichael.

Business News

RESEARCH FACILITIES EXPAND OVER SOUTH

They Receive Only 10 Per Cent of Volume of Projects From Concerns Within the Region

By JOHN MEBANE *Sum. 2-11-51*

The South today has 40 major research laboratories available for undertaking research projects for industry on a fee basis—and yet an average of only 10 per cent of their total volume of business is being done for Southern firms.

This was disclosed Saturday when the Southern Association of Science and Industry made public the results of a survey of Dixie's research facilities—a project which has resulted in compilation of the first annual Directory of Southern Research Services and Facilities.

The survey was directed by a committee of the association composed of outstanding Southern scientists and businessmen, and the directory was compiled by the headquarters office here of the SASI, of which H. McKinley Conway is director.

Mr. Conway said the survey reveals that:

Problems in almost any field of industrial or scientific research can be undertaken today in the South.

A fuller utilization of the available research facilities by industry and governmental groups within the South would offer an outstanding opportunity for regional development.

THE DIRECTORY is being published in the current issue of the association's "The Journal of Research," and plans have been laid for a wide distribution of it over the country, Mr. Conway said.

The listings have been limited to groups which now are conducting appreciable programs and are willing to accept additional sponsored projects. It does not include federal research laboratories; agricultural experiment stations, farms, etc.; privately operated laboratories not available to con-

availability of institutions in this region capable of aiding programs undertaken in the defense effort.

The association's Atlanta office has established files on all known research agencies in the region and plans to keep them up to date. Steps are also being taken to have chambers of commerce, trade associations, technical societies, industrial firms and other groups to sponsor the production and mailing of reprints of the directory over the country.

The directory reveals there are eight Southern research institutions with annual budgets of more than \$500,000. These are located at Duke University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Institute for Co-operative Research of Johns Hopkins University, University of Maryland, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Southern Research Institute at Birmingham, Ala., Southwest Research Institute at San Antonio, Texas, and the Florida Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station.

There are several research institutions listed which receive no funds at all from Southern firms.

On the other hand, 35 per cent of the volume of the work done by the University of Chattanooga Industrial Research Institute is undertaken for local business firms and 65 per cent for other Tennessee concerns.

Approximately 60 per cent of the projects undertaken by the Southern Research Institute is for Southern firms.

Among the fields of special competence identified by the SASI survey were aeronautical sciences, air pollution, ceramics, chemical processes, coal technology, electrical network analysis, electronics, electron microscopy, fire and food technology, forest products technology, highway construction, housing, instrument design and development, jet propulsion and guided missiles, marine sciences, metals and metallurgy, meteorology and climatology, nuclear physics and radiochemistry, petroleum and mineral technology, pharmaceutical manufacture, photography, power plants, protective coatings, refrigeration, sanitary engineering structures and sugar, textile and tobacco technology.

The directory includes such data about the institutions as their

personnel, contract research policies, areas of general interest and field of specialization and special facilities or equipment, publication policies, library facilities, research capacity or volume and other information.

Three Teachers At Morgan Plan Research Work

BALTIMORE, Md. — Dr. John W. King, professor of biology, Morgan State College, along with Dr. Nathaniel Proctor and Addison Pinkney, both assistant professors in the biology department at Morgan, will do biological research this Summer at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass. *Sum. 2-11-51*

Dr. King will continue his research in Parasitism Algae. This will be his third Summer of research on the algae. During his three Summers at the Marine Laboratory, Dr. King has written many articles for the "Science" magazine on his findings in his study of the algae.

Mr. Proctor, a newcomer to the Morgan faculty, will do research in muscle physiology and Mr. Pinkney, who graduated from Morgan last year, will pursue courses in marine botany. It is this constant study on behalf of faculty members that has given Morgan an outstanding science department.

THESE THREE biology professors will take advantage of the provisions made by the laboratory for competent investigators who work independently or under direction with adequate working space, living materials, various laboratory supplies, and access to its unusually complete library.

Applications Accepted For Fellowships

RAHWAY, N. J.—(ANP) — Applications now are being accepted for the Merck Postdoctoral Fellowships in the Natural Sciences for 1952-53, the National Research Council, Washington, announced this week. *P. 3*

All fields of chemistry and biology, including the preclinical medical sciences, are open to applicants. The fellowships carry stipends ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000, in addition to travel expenses. *Chm. 12-8-51*

The program is open to citizens of the United States with training in chemistry or biology equivalent to that represented by a Ph.D. degree. Applications must be filed with the research council before Jan. 15, 1952.



'FIRSTHAND' HONEYMOON—Frederick Burnett of New York, first Negro to graduate from the NYS Maritime College last Sept. and the former Frances Roena Young, the first and only Negro chemist employed in the N.Y. Quinine and Chemical Works, specializing in narcotics, honeymoon at Archlyn Village, Bermuda after their recent wedding.

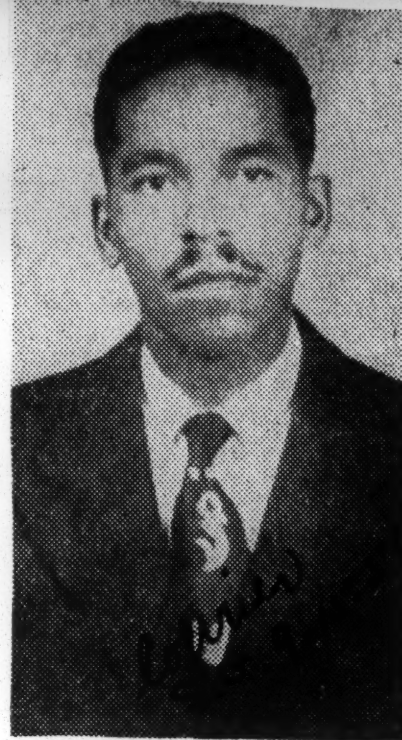
HOWARD MEDICS GET U.S. GRANTS.

Washington (HNP)—The Howard University Medical School faculty members have been awarded grants by the Microbiological Institute of the National Institutes of Health, Federal Security Administration. Oscar R. Ewing announced Thursday.

These grants are among a total of 102 amounting to \$1,088,952, which were awarded to non-government scientists by the National Microbiological Institute with the approval of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon General of the Public Health Service on the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council.

DRS. PAYNE, TORO AIDED
The grant to Dr. Howard M. Payne, a tuberculosis specialist, in the sum of \$16,041, is for the study of the therapeutic efficacy of hydroxyethyl sulfene in pulmonary tuberculosis. Dr. Rafael A. Toro was awarded \$7,590 for a study of allergic aspects of mycology, season and cyclic variation in fungous spores and their allergenicity.

Afro-American
Sat. 9-1-51
Baltimore, Md.



DR. EDWARD HIGH
... outstanding chemist

World Chemists To Hear Dr. High

NEW YORK — Dr. Edward High, professor of chemistry and director of chemistry research at Prairie View A. and M. College, will deliver a paper, "Effect of Some Alkyl Hydroquinones on the Utilization of Carotene," at the World Chemical Conclave before the twelfth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry which is convening here Sept. 13.

A recent recipient of a United States Public Health Service Grant Award of \$5,100, Dr. High recently presented a paper concerning kidney vitamin "A" before the Texas Academy of Science.

Grant \$3 Million To Researchers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A cold spray that stops excruciating pains of heart disease and hormonal substances which give promise of speeding up or slowing down blood-clotting are among medical subjects that will be studied under 238 research grants awarded by the Public Health Service, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced this week.

The grants which total \$3,038,418 will go to 88 medical schools, hospitals, research institutions, and private individuals in 32 States, the

District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico in support of basic and clinical heart research.

The grants, made by the Heart Institute of the National Institutes of Health, were approved by Doctor Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Heart Council. groups of grants for heart research to be made by the Institute in the new fiscal year beginning July 1. A total of \$5,062,275 was awarded in support of similar research during the last fiscal year.

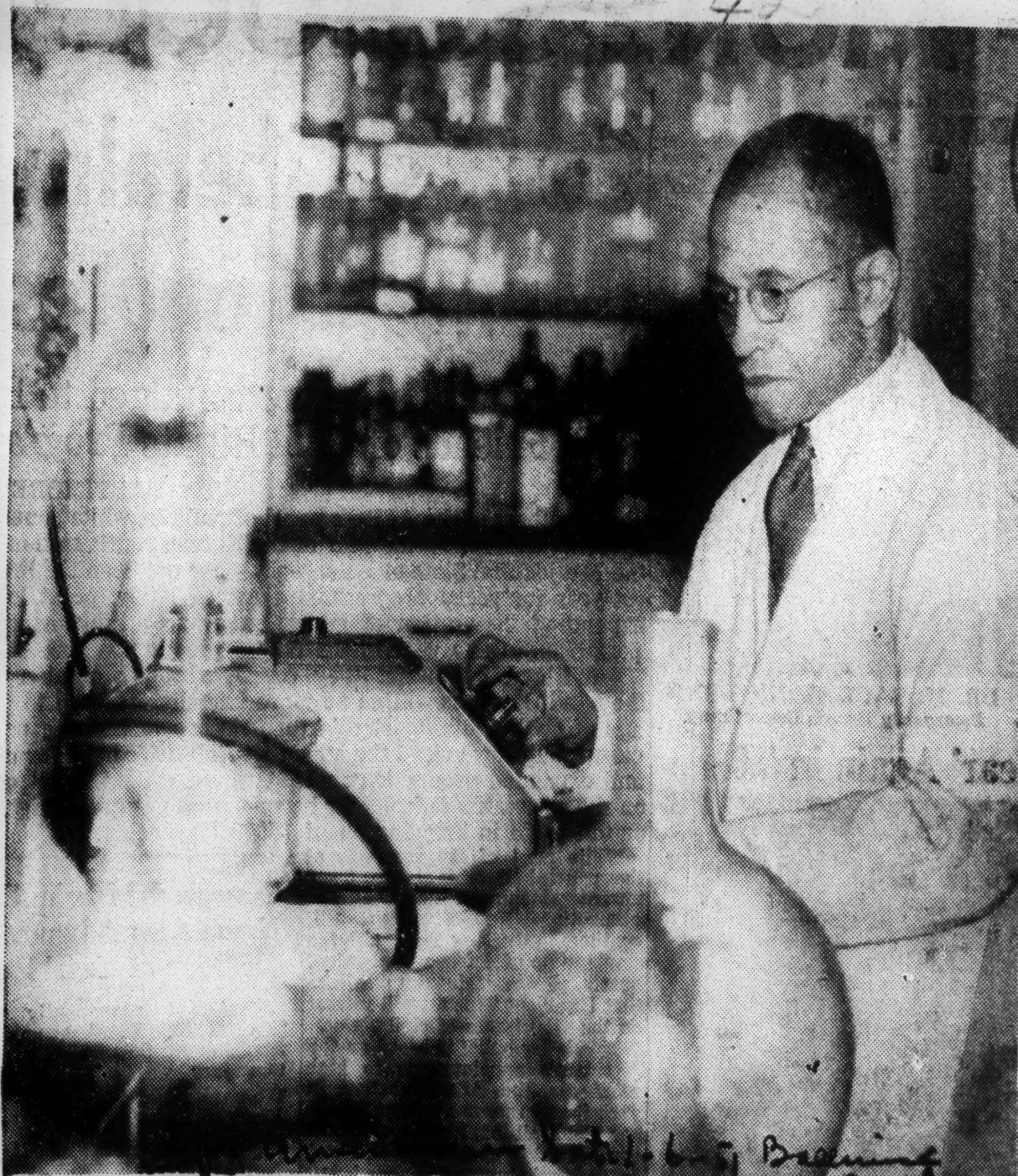
"These grants show that sustained nationwide research into heart disease is underway on a broad scale," said Dr. Scheele in commenting on the awards. "The studies form a developing pattern of both basic and clinical investigation directed against the leading cardiovascular problems of arteriosclerosis, hypertension and rheumatic heart disease."

The "cold" spray, principally ethyl chloride, has already been tried out clinically in experiments by Dr. Janet Travell, working under an Institute grant at Cornell University.



NELSON WOODLEY, head of the chemistry department at Chicago's DuSable high school, has been elected president of the Chicago Chemistry Teachers association, becoming the first Negro to hold this office. Woodley was elected at the organization's first business meeting this season.

A&T Physicist Does Research for Government



Dr. Booker T. White, chemistry head at A. and T. College, at work with the new electric photometric colorimeter the Federal

Research and Marketing Administration has purchased for him as an aid in seeking the bitter element in milk that ruins more

than \$7 million worth of milk annually. The government has appropriated \$27,000 for the expenses of Dr. White's project.

Assistant Chemist



MRS. GWENDOLYN FOWLER

Mrs. Gwendolyn Fowler, 1023 13th street, began duties on Monday as an assistant chemist in the Iowa State Department of Agriculture, appointed by Secretary Claude Frye.

The first Negro woman believed to be employed as a chemist in this department, Mrs. Fowler will work with the analysis of feed and mineral content of commercial fertilizer.

The last Negro man to work as a chemist in this department was William Bailey Jr., of Ottumwa who now is employed in Chicago.

Mrs. Fowler has been employed for the past five years as a clerk in the state health department.

She is a graduate of chemistry and pharmacy from the Des Moines college of Pharmacy at Drake university.

Chemists Hear Dr. L. A. Hall Talk In Detroit

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, technical director of Griffith Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, addressed the Great Lakes Section of the Institute of Food Technologists at Detroit Friday. He discussed "Recent Developments in the Use of Antioxidants in Food Products."

Dr. Hall, a member of the execu-

tive board of the National Society and a national councilor of the Chicago Section, is internationally known as a food-chemistry expert.

He holds 80 patents issued to him over a 20-year period. His developments have saved food manufacturers and packers millions of dollars by preventing lard and vegetable-oils from becoming rancid.

Amateur Historian Examines Research Book



Arthur J. Smith of Baltimore, Maryland searches one of the many volumes he has compiled of data pertaining to colored people. The amateur historian has spent more than 35 years searching for interesting facts, which revealed that 13 colored men were members of the 1872-73 Legislative Assembly which made laws banning segregation in Washington restaurants. These laws were upheld last week by the District Municipal Court of Appeals.



AWARD FOR CENTRAL SENIOR—Sylvester H. Pratt (right) Central State college senior major in chemistry, is congratulated by his chemistry professor, Dr. E. Oscar Woolfolk, director of the chemistry department after Dr. Woolfolk presented Pratt with annual chemistry award given by the Dayton, Ohio chapter of the American Chemistry Society. Pratt was voted by the chemistry department as the outstanding senior in chemistry.

Tuskegee Faculty Doing Splendid Research Work

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—December 4, 1951 — As a result of the extensive research being carried on by members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in all of the various schools and departments, several articles of great significance are finding their way into print.

In the last two months no less than six articles by Tuskegee faculty members have been published in some of the leading journals of the country. In addition, several more are now in preparation, and they will be announced as soon as the research progresses to the point where they can be released.

The most recent group of published articles includes: "The problem of Our Three Million Children of School Age with Hearing Defects," by Dr. Ira L. Ferguson of the School of Education, which appeared in the November 1951 issue of The Bulletin of the National Association

of Secondary School Principals. Also by Dr. Ferguson, the article "Teaching - A 'Sissy' Career," is one of the parade of articles in the November 1951 issue of the Journal of Education, America's oldest magazine for educators.

"Changes in the Cotton South," by Lewis W. Jones and Ernest S. Neal, both of the Rural Life Council, appeared in the October 1951 issue of New South. "Social Centers in the Rural South," by Lewis W. Jones was published in the Third Quarter, 1951 edition of Phylon, and "Machines in the Cotton Field: Children in School," by Lewis W. Jones and B. F. MacLaurin, appeared in the October 1951 issue of School and Society.

"A study of the Friedel-Crafts Synthesis with Alkoxychloroalkanes," by Dr. Clarence T. Mason and Lewis A. Gist, Jr., of the Carver Foundation research staff was published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, 734,644 (1951).

In addition to the above faculty writings, the November 1, 1951 issue of the Museum News, published by the American Association of Museums, carried an announcement

concerning the Carver Museum and its new Curator, Mrs. B. B. Walcott.

Famed Negro chemist to get lawyers' award

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—(AP)—Dr. Percy L. Julian, 51, internationally known Chicago Negro chemist, was announced yesterday as winner of the 1950 distinguished merit award of the Decalogue Society of Lawyers.

The society, composed of 1,600 lawyers and judges of Jewish faith, was given the award to only nine other persons since it was founded in 1932. Previous recipients included the late Wendell Willkie and former Navy Secretary Frank Knox. The award will be presented at a dinner on March 3.

DR. PERCEY L. JULIAN, widely known chemist and director of research in the soya products division of the Glidden Company, will receive a distinguished merit award for 1950 at a dinner in his honor at Chicago March 3.

The award is being presented by the Decalogue Society of lawyers in recognition of his scientific achievements. Among other things, the scientist is responsible for having developed methods for the synthesis of life-giving drugs and perfecting a chemical foam which saved the lives of thousands of U. S. sailors and airmen caught in gasoline and oil fires in World War II.

Dr. Percy Julian Merit Award To Get Award

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Dr. Percy L. Julian, 51-year-old internationally famous chemist and director of research in the soya products division of the Glidden Company, will receive a distinguished merit award for 1950 at a dinner in his honor in the Palmer House, on March 3.

The award is being presented by the Decalogue Society of Lawyers in recognition of Dr. Julian's scientific achievements. Among other things, the scientist is responsible for having developed methods for the synthesis of life-giving drugs and perfecting a chemical foam which saved the lives of thousands of U. S. sailors and airmen caught in gasoline and oil fires in World War II.

Dr. Julian to Receive Merit Award From 1600 Lawyers, Judges

CHICAGO (ANP)—Dr. Percy L. Julian, 51, internationally famous chemist and director of research in the soya products division of the Glidden Company, will receive a distinguished merit award for 1950 at a dinner in his honor in the Palmer House on March 3.

The award is being presented by the Decalogue Society of Lawyers, representing 1600 members and judges of the Jewish faith, in recognition of Dr. Julian's scientific achievements.

Among other things, the scientist is responsible for having developed methods for the synthesis of life-giving drugs, and perfecting a chemical foam which saved the lives of thousands of American sailors and airmen caught in gasoline and oil fires in World War II.

Law Group Gives Dr. Julian '50 Merit Award

CHICAGO—(ANP)—More than 1,000 lawyers, civic and community leaders gathered at the Palmer House here Saturday evening for the 16th annual patriotic award dinner of the Decalogue Society of Lawyers.

Honored guest for the occasion was Dr. Percy L. Julian, noted international scientist, who received the society's Award of Merit for 1950. He also delivered the principal address.

The citation on the award read: "For distinguished service to his country as a patriot and scientist; for his outstanding creative achievements in the interest of the common good; for the boon and blessings his scientific learning and discoveries have bestowed upon man; for his unparalleled devotion to the needs of humanity, the cause of decency and the progress of free America."



DR. PERCEY L. JULIAN, noted chemist, shown receiving the Decalogue Society of Lawyers' 1950 award of merit at the annual dinner at the Palmer House in Chicago, Saturday. The Oak Parker and grandson of a slave, accepts the

plaque from Carl B. Sussman, president (second from left), and Dr. L. B. Nelson, president (right), while an unidentified guest looks on. Photo by Rhoden

New Julian School In Phoenix Honors World Known Scientist

PHOENIX, Ariz. — World renowned scientist, Dr. Percy L. Julian, at the dedication of a school in his name, last week told an audience here that "as a group we must stop complaining and doing nothing about our problems and hardships, but take what we

have, make what we want, and win our way to victory."

As guest speaker Sunday, April 1 at the Julian school dedication program, Dr. Julian related some of his personnel experiences, told about his experiments and about the hardships he had to overcome.

To illustrate the theme of his address he told about the soldier who went to fight a battle with a rusted sword. He became angry because he did not have a shiny, new one and threw it aside. Without protection he was killed, but the king's son who picked it up, fought his way to safety and victory.

Four classrooms and a cafeteria which is used as a cafeteria and library during school hours, and on special occasions

school girls' octet, T. G. Barr, Julian school band, Dr. Walter Murray, Carver high school band, Vernon H. Lassen Russell Spotts, Rev. L. B. Nelson and the school's music instructors Mrs. Cora Griffith and Mr. Aldridge Keith.

Holland's area is only slightly larger than Maryland.

Participating in program, were: Rev. T. Albert, Nathaniel Robin, son, C. O. Greenfield, Julian



DEDICATE PERCY JULIAN SCHOOL.—School in Phoenix, Ariz., is named for Dr. Percy L. Julian (2nd from right) internationally famous scientist, and dignitaries gather for dedication ceremonies. Dr. Julian is noted for the development of Cortisone, a drug which has brought relief to thousands of persons suffering from arthritis. Among those present were Dr. W. I. Murray, principal of Dunbar

school; Vernon Lassen, clerk of school board; Russell Spotts, board member; T. G. Barr, superintendent, Roosevelt school district; C. O. Greenfield, principal of Percy L. Julian school; Dr. A. J. Julian, Mrs. E. Gardner, Rev. L. B. Nelsor and Rev. T. Albert.—Doyle J. Carr photo.

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Four classrooms and a cafeteria which is used as a cafeteria and library during school hours, and on special occasions as an auditorium, were dedicated.

The school is located in a prominent Negro neighborhood near Dr. Julian's home. It boasts 14 staff members and principal, C. O. Greenfield.

Participating in program were: Rev. T. Albert, Nathaniel Robinson, C. O. Greenfield, Julian school band, Dr. Walter Mur-

Vernon H. Lassen Russell Spotts, Rev. L. B. Nelson and the school's music instructors Mrs. Cora Grifins and Mr. Aldrige Keith.

Julian Discovery to Aid Arthritics



DR. PERCY L. JULIAN

Announcement by Glidden Co. Expected Soon

Method May Bring Drug Within Reach of Average Family

CHICAGO—An announcement is expected soon from the Glidden Company that will be good news to persons who suffer from arthri-

to him since he had not seen a release that he had learned was sent out by the Glidden Company's Cleveland office about an expected announcement of the new method of extracting cortisone. He is director of research for the company.

Such an announcement might be news from a commercial point of view, Dr. Julian said, but added that scientifically it is not, since he announced publicly two years ago that eventually he would obtain cortisone from the soy bean.

(The AFRO questioned the noted scientist after it was reported that news of the expected announcement by the Glidden Co. of its new method had been a "feature" in the rise on the New York Stock Market of steel and industrial stocks to a new high.

Affects Stock Market

(On the strength of the expected announcement of Glidden's new method of extracting cortisone, new wonder drug for arthritis, from the soy bean, the company's common stock jumped 4½ and the preferred, 5%. Both were traded in ex-dividend and were active.)

Asked what else he was working on, Dr. Julian said, "A number of things," including the writing of a book on hormones. He added that the "simple method" of producing cortisone from soy beans resulted in continuation of the work in his laboratory on hormones.

Dr. Julian declined to go into de-

tails about the "simple" method of extracting cortisone from soy beans, but admitted that the drug is already in production at Glidden. One firm, Merck, he said, other than his company, is producing cortisone.

The noted chemist explained that the extracting of cortisone from the soy bean is nothing new, since that has been done for years, adding that "We do not claim credit for discovery of the drug; only for a simple method of producing it synthetically."

Asked to compare the cost of cortisone obtained from soy beans to the old method, Dr. Julian said it was "too early for that." Next asked if the new method of producing cortisone synthetically would bring it within the reach of

the average citizen, he sidestepped the question.

He explained, however, that the new methods would be adopted by others and that once the drug is in mass production by a number of firms, its price would be bound to fall. "That always comes with the mass production of any product," he said.

"Just a Pot Boiler"

Dr. Julian brushed aside questions relating to the importance of the discovery of the new method of production, how it will benefit arthritics and how the drug will react on persons who suffer from arthritis by asserting that "those are medical questions and I am just a pot boiler."

Asked who collaborated with him in his discovery of the new and, apparently, inexpensive method of producing cortisone, without naming any individual he said: "Our group of scientists at the Glidden Co., 4 of whom are now employed in the research laboratory.

Dr. Julian, now 48, with a past eight scientific discoveries to his credit, stands as a leader in the world of science, but his path to that pinnacle has not been always strewn with roses. Like all humans, he has had his difficulties but has conquered them all with his fighting spirit.

Fired From Howard U.

He was fired from his job as head of the chemistry department at Howard University, where he built an \$50,000 research laboratory, and that jinx seemingly followed him to his next position, the president of the institution getting into "hot water" for appointing him.

As early as 1946, however, he had put all of these troubles behind him, could boast of having done six great things that have saved countless lives, relieved the misery of millions and given life to hundreds of thousands of infants who never would have seen the light of day.

Briefly, these six things were:

- (1) Saved the lives of countless babies (2), gave thousands of old men vigor after age of 50 (3), developed foam fire extinguishers which saved Army and Navy lives in World War II (4), discovered a cheap soy bean process for coating and sizing paper;
- (5) Been the first chemist to make the drug phos. tigmine in quantities sufficient to help thousands of persons crippled by eye accidents (6), made cheap ephedrine, an element used in medicine for colds, which former-

ly had to be procured from frog legs.

Lauded by Woodson

The late Carter G. Woodson's Journal of History for April, 1950, in a piece on "Scholars in Scientific Research," says of Dr. Julian: "The story of Percy L. Julian is probably the most brilliant recent example of accomplishments in this field. Dynamic, brilliant organic chemist, he represents, perhaps, our first contributor to fundamental knowledge in pure chemistry in this country.

"His successful synthesis of the drug, physostigmine, in 1935, was the result of the finest kind of research in pure chemistry..."

It went on to cite his work on the carbon atom and added that "his mastery of the soya bean as director of research at the Glidden Co. has led to such widely differentiated substances as a male sex hormone and a weatherproof covering for a battleship..."

Native of Alabama

Dr. Julian was born and spent his boyhood in Montgomery, Ala. He is the son of a U.S. mail clerk, his father having died in June of this year in Baltimore, where the family took up residence after moving from Alabama. He is one of six children in the family, who hold between them 14 academic degrees.

Dr. Julian resides with his wife, the former Anna R. Johnson of Baltimore, at 515 East Ave., Oak Park, with their two children, Percy Jr., 11, and Faith, 7. Two attempts have been made to destroy their \$30,000 home, an arson try in 1950 and a bombing attempt in June, 1951.

He holds the doctor of science degree and both he and his wife are Ph.D.s. He belongs to numerous scientific societies and was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1947 and elected Chicagoan of the Year in 1950. The noted scientist has won other honors too numerous to mention here.

Cheap Sex Hormone Result of 'Accident' *Am. American Oct. 10-6-51* Negro Chemist *Amsterdam News* Makes History

Baltimore Post Dr. Percy Julian Finds Method for Mass Production of 'Wonder Drugs'

BALTIMORE — An accident enabled Dr. Percy Julian to discover a cheap way to make sex hormones. New wonders stem from sex hormones.

The magic chemicals, mass-produced, are being pressed into service on many fronts.

Sex hormones are body chemicals which mysteriously make women female and men male.

If a body produces predominantly female hormones, you have a person whose voice is in a high key, heavy head of hair and a smaller amount of hair on the body.

Reverse this and you have a person with a hairy face and chest and a heavy voice.

Boon to Women

Doctors found that injection of female hormones could help prevent miscarriage in women who would otherwise lose their babies; help them get through their trying menopause period.

Weak, sissyish men become more masculine when given male hormones. The difficulty was how to mass produce these hormones so that they could be distributed cheaply on a wide scale.

The job was given to Dr. Julian, a chemist, who directs the Glidden Paint Company operations in extracting chemicals from soybeans.

Magazine Tells Story

The story of how he discovered a way to mass produce the magical sex chemicals is told in the current issue of Coronet Magazine. It said:

"Those humble beans contained appreciable quantities of what chemists call sterols, rings of molecules which, chemically, are very much like sex hormones.

"If he could extract those sterols from soybean oil on a commercial scale, Julian knew he could produce sex hormones in bulk. Then medicine could have these wonder wonder workers in more abundant quantities at materially reduced prices.

"But there seemed no way to get them out without too great loss of valuable oil.

"Lucky Accident"

"Then, one day, a lucky accident occurred. Julian happened to watch a friend mix a batch of plaster retarder. When quicklime

was added, the stuff foamed up into a porous mass.

"Why couldn't he try the same stunt on the unyielding soybean oil concentrate?" he asked himself. He could make a dry mass—easily percolated for extraction of the valuable sterols.

"The Idea Worked"

"He rushed back to his laboratory and soon the medical world heard a stunning announcement. Sex hormones in bulk from soybeans! The idea had worked.

"Now huge quantities of these vital chemicals are pouring from the gleaming retorts of Glidden's million-dollar Chicago laboratories."

Dr. Julian has also discovered how to make the synthetic drug physostigmine, used in combating eye disease. More recently, he has found out how to make cortisone from soybeans. Cortisone is used in combating arthritis and rheumatism.

CHICAGO—Medical people were awaiting the announcement of the Glidden Company that Dr. Percy L. Julian, famous chemist, has discovered an aid for victims of arthritis, probably the most painful disease known to man, as the are the following:

Amsterdam News went to press. Saved the lives of thousands of babies, gave a similar number of reported to have found a new old men vigor after the age of 50, developed foam fire extinguishers which saved Army and Navy lives in World War II and new miracle drug for treatment of arthritis.

It is expected that the price of the drug will be brought down to a point where the expense for paper.

He is the first chemist to make the drug, phsostigmine in quantities sufficient to help thousands of persons crippled by eye accidents, and to make cheap epinephrine, an element used in medicine for colds, which formerly had to be procured from frog legs.

Modest

When contacted by the press, Dr. Julian, who is director of research for the Glidden Company, gave the impression that he was not aware of anything sensational about the finding. He maintained that scientifically, the development is not of news value. However, the announcement will be news from a commercial point of view.

Despite the chemist's indifferent attitude on the report, on the disclosure of the anticipated announcement, the company's stock has been raised.

In the meantime, Dr. Julian revealed that he has been working on a number of other experiments and also writing a book on hormones.

The chemist, who is now 48 years old, in response to a query on who worked with him in the discovery, stated that he is assisted in his work at the research laboratory by four other chemists. At one time he headed the chemistry department at Howard University and is credited with building a \$50,000 research laboratory there.

He was fired from that position as the president of the institution was severely criticized for having given him the appointment. It wasn't long after, however, that he became noted for his gains in saving countless lives, particularly those of infants who probably never would have known the light of day.

Other Accomplishments

Among his accomplishments

A native of Montgomery, Alabama, Dr. Julian is the son of a U. S. mail clerk. Married and the father of two children, the chemist holds the doctor of science degree and both he and his wife, Anna, are Ph D.s. He was awarded the Spingarn Medal and elected Chicagoan of the year in 1950.

42 1951

Dr. Percy L. Julian

AFTER FOUR YEARS of study by the steroid research staff, headed by Dr. Percy L. Julian, Negro chemist, the Glidden Company has begun production of the scarce wonder drug, cortisone.

According to P. E. Sprague, vice president, the efforts of Dr. Julian and his staff will make possible the eventual production of cortisone from soybean sufficient for all arthritis patients.

AMONG THE bills passed by the U. S. Senate on calendar call last Monday, was an amendment to the coinage act which authorizes the coinage of 50-cent pieces for the purpose of commemorating the lives and perpetuating the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington and Dr. George Washington Carver.

The bill, authorizing the minting of the coin to have Booker T. Washington on one side and Dr. Carver on the other side, provides that proceeds shall be used to combat communism among Negroes.